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PART XXIV.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ISSUING OF PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State to the Embassies and Legations in Europe.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 1, 1914.

You are authorized to issue emergency passports to American citizens who request them. Inform Department if additional blank passports are needed. May temporarily use typewritten forms if necessary. Direct all consular officers to advise American citizens within their districts to register and to give duplicate certificates of registration, with wafer seals attached, to all persons registered who do not bear passports. In case of emergency certificates of registration may be issued directly from consular agencies. Standing instructions concerning expatriation are to be observed. Afford protection to all Americans needing or requesting it. Communicate Department each request for financial assistance, with circumstances of case, and United States address of relatives, and whether consuls have difficulty in drawing on Department for funds deposited by relatives. Advise Americans to avoid remote places and unnecessary risks and to stay in capitals or large cities near sailing ports if they must remain abroad.

BRYAN.

*The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield.*¹

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 10, 1914.

In case consular registration certificates are not accepted by local officials for residence, travel, or exit in place of passports, direct consuls,

¹ Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Embassies at Paris, Berlin, London, Rome, and Madrid, and the Legations at Brussels, Athens, The Hague, Christiania, Stockholm, and Berne.

except consul at Vienna (Brussels, etc.), to issue emergency passports under their official seals and signatures until further notice, and for that purpose to have blank passports printed, Form No. 9. Applications should be taken in duplicate, and extra copies sent to the Department through Embassy (or Legation). Caution consuls to require positive evidence of citizenship. Fees are not to be required for issuance of emergency passports or execution of applications therefor. Report doubtful cases with home address.

BRYAN.

The Acting Secretary of State to the Embassies and Legations in Europe.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 12, 1914.

The Department is informed that many persons not American citizens apply for American passports and consular registration certificates to enable them to leave their native lands, or other European countries, and come to this country, some of them for the special purpose of evading military service. It is, therefore, especially important to observe standing instructions concerning the issuance of these documents. Regular emergency passports and consular registration certificates should be issued only to native and naturalized American citizens and citizens of the insular possessions. Native citizens can not be required to produce birth certificates, but should be required to submit satisfactory identification. In doubtful cases they should be required to give references to persons in this country, of whom the Department may make inquiries. Persons claiming citizenship through naturalization should be required to submit naturalization certificates or old passports. If not provided with such documents, the Department should be informed by telegraph of name of court in which naturalization is alleged, and date, so that inquiries may be made.

Limited passports, under section 1, Act of March 2, 1907, may be issued by embassies and legations only to persons who have resided in this country three years, have made declarations of their intention to become American citizens, and have sojourned abroad for less than six months. They should not be issued in countries of which applicants are natives, and they should contain statements that they are not valid in such countries. They should be issued only to persons desiring to return

immediately to the United States, and should not be issued to persons desiring to visit countries with which their native countries are at war.

Special consular registration certificates may be issued to wives of persons in the United States who have resided here for more than three years and have made declarations of their intention to become American citizens. Such certificates should not describe the holders as American citizens, but should set forth their exact status.

Other than the above, no formal documents should be issued by embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States to persons abroad. In cases of doubt, Department's authorization should be obtained before passports or registration certificates are issued.

Repeat to consulates.

LANSING.

The Secretary of State to American Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 21, 1914.

NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: In confirmation of the Department's recent telegraphic instructions to diplomatic and certain consular officers concerning the preparation of applications for Departmental and emergency passports, and the issuance of the latter, the following instructions are given for your guidance. These instructions are prescribed in pursuance of the passport regulations signed by the President November 13, 1914.

EVIDENCE OF CITIZENSHIP AND IDENTIFICATION.

Conditions precedent to the granting of a passport are, under the law and rules prescribed by authority of the law, that the citizenship of the applicant, his identity, and, as a rule, his permanent residence in the United States and definite intention to return to it, with the purpose of performing the duties of citizenship, shall satisfactorily be established. (See circular instruction of July 26, 1910, entitled "Protection of Native Americans Residing Abroad," and circular instruction of April 19, 1907, entitled "Expatriation," as amended by circular instruction of May 14, 1908.) Exceptions to the latter condition may be made in some cases by special direction of the Department, particularly, in cases of persons

residing abroad as representatives of American trade and commerce and as missionaries of American church organizations.

The applicant should, if possible, be introduced by a reputable person known to the office which takes the application, or, if this is impossible, he should be required to identify himself by satisfactory documentary evidence. In doubtful cases references to persons in this country should be required, so that the Department may make proper enquiries concerning the applicants.

Emergency passports and consular registration certificates should not be accepted as conclusive evidence of citizenship. In this relation it may be observed that in some cases such documents have been issued hastily and without proper examination into the citizenship and identity of the applicants, especially during the period immediately following the outbreak of the present European war.

NATIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In taking the passport application of a person alleging native citizenship, you should require the applicant to submit a birth certificate, if possible, or letters or other documents satisfactorily establishing his citizenship. The nature of the evidence submitted to you must be stated in the passport application.

NATURALIZED AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A person claiming citizenship by naturalization *must be required to submit his certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, or an old passport issued by the Department, and his passport application must state the name of the court in which he obtained naturalization and the date thereof.* If any such person is unable to submit such documentary evidence of his naturalization, you should inform the Department of the name of the court in which he alleges that he obtained naturalization and the date thereof, so that the Department may take steps to verify his allegation.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF APPLICANTS.

Each applicant for a passport must submit triplicate unmounted photographs of himself on thin paper, not larger than three by three inches in size, one to be attached to each of his applications by the officer before whom they are executed, and the third to be attached to the passport and to be partly stamped with an impression of the seal of the issuing office.

An application forwarded to the Department for a regular passport must necessarily be accompanied by a loose photograph of the applicant in addition to the one attached to the application, so that the former may be attached to the passport, with an impression of the Department's seal.

NAMES OF COUNTRIES APPLICANTS EXPECT TO VISIT AND OBJECTS OF VISITS.

Each application must state the names of the countries which the applicant expects to visit and the object of the visit. The statement concerning the object of the applicant's visit should be general in form, thus: "Commercial business," "health," "study," "visiting relatives," "recreation," "settling an estate," etc.

With reference to the statement "commercial business," you are instructed that no mention should be made of the exact nature of the business in which the applicant is engaged; that is, it would be improper to state the name or names of the concerns which the applicant represents or the nature of the goods which he expects to purchase or sell. (The form of the statement written upon the faces of the passports is quoted below.)

ISSUANCE OF EMERGENCY PASSPORTS.

Diplomatic and consular officers authorized to issue emergency passports should exercise the greatest caution in doing so, and should require of each applicant unquestionable evidence of his citizenship and identity. A photograph of the applicant should be attached to the passport (in the upper left hand corner) with an impression of the seal of the issuing office, which should be so placed as partly to cover one side but not the features. The following statement should be made upon the face of the passport (in the upper right hand corner):

The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named, for the following objects:

.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)
.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)
.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)

This passport is not valid for use in other countries except for necessary transit to or from the countries named.

Rubber stamps should be used in making the above form of statement.

When an American citizen, sojourning abroad and holding a passport limited for use in certain countries, finds it necessary to visit another country, not mentioned therein, he may turn in the passport which he holds at the American Embassy, Legation, or Consulate authorized to issue emergency passports in the country where he is sojourning, and obtain an emergency passport limited for use in the particular trip which he has in view. Upon his return, he may surrender such emergency passport and recover the passport which he previously held. It is not proper for one person to hold two valid passports.

In the issuance of emergency passports under the conditions just mentioned the same rules should be observed as in the issuance of emergency passports in general.

AMENDMENT OF PASSPORTS ISSUED PRIOR TO THESE REGULATIONS.

American citizens holding valid passports issued prior to these regulations should be notified, through the press or otherwise, to present themselves to a diplomatic or consular office within two weeks, if possible, so that their passports may be amended to conform with the new passport regulations. The Department has reason to believe that there are some persons abroad holding emergency, and perhaps Departmental, passports to which they are not entitled. Therefore, when a passport is presented to you for amendment in accordance with the new regulations, you should examine the holder carefully and require him to submit the same evidence of his citizenship and identity which would be required of him were he making an original application for a passport. If any holder of a passport appears to be not entitled to it, you should retain the passport, investigate the case, and inform the Department fully of the pertinent facts and your conclusions.

All holders of emergency passports who expect to continue their residence abroad for a considerable period, should be notified to apply forthwith for regular Departmental passports.

W. J. BRYAN.

Minister Whitlock to the Secretary of State.

[Telegram.]

AMERICAN LEGATION,
Brussels, December 30, 1914.

American tourists continue to come to Belgium ostensibly to do charity work, bring in money or take out women and children, but in reality to satisfy curiosity and a desire to see Belgium. Despite all our warnings and public announcements of German military authorities a great many of them persist in carrying private letters and doing other things that might affect our neutrality. Subordinate German frontier officials usually permit entry into Belgium without difficulty on presentation of ordinary passport, but traveling about the country and departure from it require special representations by the Legation, use of influence which should be devoted to more important matters, and add to our responsibility. I feel very strongly that we should take all possible measures to preserve the influence and prestige of the Legation and commission upon which the food supply of the civil population now depends.

I venture therefore to urge upon the Department that it decline to grant passports for traveling into Belgium except in cases of proven necessity. I venture further to recommend that the Department endorse ordinary passports "not good for traveling into Belgium." I trust that the Department will also advise diplomatic and consular officers in this sense and will further advise them to dissuade bearers of passports from attempting to cross the border.

WHITLOCK.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Sharp.¹

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 7, 1915.

Do not issue emergency passports for use in Belgium unless applicants obliged to go thither by special exigency or authorized by Red Cross or Belgian Relief Commission.

BRYAN.

¹ Same, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Embassies at Berlin, London, and Rome, and the Legations at The Hague and Copenhagen.

*The Secretary of State to the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers
(Including Consular Agents.)*

[Circular.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 8, 1915.

TERMINATION, EXTENSION, AND AMENDMENT OF PASSPORTS, AND ADVICE
TO AMERICANS TRAVELING ABROAD.

GENTLEMEN: The Department sends you herewith a copy of the "Rules Governing the Granting and Issuing of Passports in the United States," signed by the President January 12, 1915, which became effective February 1, 1915. Your particular attention is called to section 11 of the rules, which reads as follows:

Expiration and renewal of passport.—A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the Department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States, when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. No passport shall be renewed more than twice.

The statement inserted in the passport concerning the names of the countries which the holder expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto has been amended to read as follows:

The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named, for the following objects:

.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)
.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)
.....	
(Name of country.)	(Object of visit.)

This passport is not valid for use in other countries except for necessary transit to or from the countries named, unless amended by an American diplomatic or principal consular officer.

You will note that passports issued by the Department are now limited to expire six months from the date of issuance, but that they may be renewed twice by diplomatic or consular officers, instead of once as heretofore. You will also note that diplomatic and consular officers are authorized to amend the statement concerning the countries to be visited and the objects of the visits.

In extending a Department passport, which is about to expire, you should use the following form:

Extended for six months from date of expiration.

.....
 (American ambassador, minister, consul-general, or consul.)
 at
 (Date.)

It would be advisable to have rubber stamps prepared for the above statement.

When a person holding a passport limited for use in certain countries named therein presents a satisfactory sworn statement to the effect that it is necessary for him to visit a country or countries not named therein, for a legitimate object, you may amend the passport to enable him to do so, using the following form:

Upon the sworn application of the holder of this passport, it is hereby amended for use in visiting the additional countries hereinafter named, for the following objects:

..... (Name of country.)	 (Object of visit.)
..... (Name of country.)	 (Object of visit.)
..... (Name of country.)	 (Object of visit.)
..... (American ambassador, minister, consul-general, or consul.)	
at (Date.)	

For this statement also you should have rubber stamps prepared.

In each case in which a passport is amended a memorandum of such amendment should be made and forwarded to the Department, to be attached to the original application for the passport. . Except in unusual

cases, it will not be necessary to accompany such memoranda with regular despatches.

When a passport is amended in the manner indicated it is, of course, unnecessary to issue an emergency passport, as authorized by the general instruction of December 21, 1914, entitled "New Passport Regulations" (page 3).

2. The Department also sends herewith copies of its printed circulars of February 8, 1915, and November 17, 1914, entitled, respectively, "Notice Concerning Passports and Registration in Consulates," and "Notice to American Citizens who Contemplate Visiting Belligerent Countries."

In the circular first named, attention is called to the necessity of having passports visaed for entrance into certain countries, and the advisability of having them visaed for entrance into other countries. American citizens are also reminded that, when they make a prolonged stay in any foreign country, they should apply for consular registration at the American consulate nearest the place in which they are sojourning.

In the circular of November 17, Americans are advised not to visit belligerent countries unnecessarily, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith. The reasons for this advice are obvious. Those who find it necessary to go to belligerent countries are advised concerning the necessity of providing themselves with passports, and other documentary identification. They are also cautioned to avoid unneutral conduct or utterances. In this relation, it may be observed in passing that it is even more important, if possible, for those who represent this Government officially to avoid unneutral conduct or utterances.

Before issuing an emergency passport, or extending a Department passport, to enable the holder to visit a belligerent country, you should endeavor to ascertain, by discreet inquiry, whether he intends to visit such country for a legitimate purpose, not inconsistent with his status as an American citizen, although, in the case of a person traveling abroad as representative of an American concern, it is not necessary or proper to state in the passport the name of the concern which he represents or the nature of the goods which he is endeavoring to sell.

If you deem it advisable, you may have extra copies of the two circulars last mentioned printed, for distribution on occasion to American citizens.

I am, etc.,

W. J. BRYAN.

[Inclosure 1.]

RULES GOVERNING THE GRANTING AND ISSUING OF PASSPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. *Authority to issue.*—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that “the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States.” The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

2. *By whom issued and refusal to issue.*—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

3. *Fee.*—By Act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the disbursing clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

4. *Applications.*—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal or State court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visit thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: “commercial business”;¹ “to attend to the settlement of an estate”; “to bring wife and children to this country.”

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying,

¹ An applicant who states that he is going abroad on commercial business should submit with his application a letter from the head of the concern which he represents.

and should state the following particulars, viz: Age, —; stature, — feet — inches (English measure); forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.).

The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of the application by the clerk of court before whom it is made, with an impression of the seal of the court so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the Department. Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.

The application must be supported by an affidavit from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court before whom the application is executed and the witness must be an American citizen, who resides within the jurisdiction of the court. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court before whom the application is executed, or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the bona fides of the application.

5. *Native citizens.*—An application containing the information indicated by rule 4 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be expected to submit a birth certificate with his application.

A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must obtain from the Commissioner of Immigration or Chinese inspector in charge at the port through which he proposes to leave the country a certificate upon his application, under the seal of such officer, showing that there has been granted to him by the latter a return certificate in accordance with rule 16 of the Chinese Regulations of the Department of Labor. For this purpose special blank forms of application for passports are provided.

Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries, and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

6. *A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

7. *Naturalized citizens.*—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written

in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the differences should be submitted.

8. *Woman's application.*—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she could state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 4, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband: (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

9. *The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.*—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

10. *A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule 4, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States, and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of an insular passport.

11. *Expiration and renewal of passport.*—A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. Passports are not renewed by the Department, but a person abroad holding a passport issued by the Department may have it renewed for a period of six months upon presenting it to a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States, when it is about to expire, with a sworn statement of the names of the countries which he expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto. No passport shall be renewed more than twice.

12. *Wife, minor children, and servants.*—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid-servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For a man-servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be re-

quired. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid-servant under the above-named conditions.

(The term "maid-servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

13. *Titles*.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

14. *Blank forms of application*.—They will be furnished by the Department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the Department to clerks of courts.

15. *Address*.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

16. *Additional regulation*.—The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

To become effective February 1, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1915.*

[Inclosure 2.]

NOTICE CONCERNING PASSPORTS AND REGISTRATION IN CONSULATES.

SIGNATURE OF PASSPORTS.

The person to whom this passport is issued is hereby directed to affix his signature thereon, in the space designated, immediately upon its receipt.

VISA OF PASSPORT.

The Department understands that it is necessary to have passports visaed for entry into the following countries, by diplomatic or consular officers thereof: Russia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Roumania, and Serbia.

Passports of American citizens going to Russia should be visaed by a Russian consular officer, preferably in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago, or New York City. One who desires to have the visa of his passport for Russia cover a period longer than three months should make a special request to that effect.

Passports to be used in Turkey should be visaed by a Turkish consular officer, either in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, or New York City, or at a Turkish consulate abroad.

Passports to be used in Italy should be visaed by an Italian consular officer, preferably in the United States.

Passports to be used in Germany should be visaed by a German diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States.

Passports to be used in Serbia should be visaed by the Serbian Consul-General in New York City, or by a diplomatic or consular officer of Serbia in some foreign country.

Passports to be used in Roumania should be visaed by a Roumanian diplomatic or consular officer in some foreign country, there being no diplomatic or consular officers of Roumania in the United States.

The Department understands that it is advisable to have passports visaed by consular officers of the following countries, for use therein: Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and France; and that it is advisable to have them visaed for use in Spain by the Spanish Ambassador in Washington or a Spanish consul in New York City, New Orleans, or San Francisco. It is deemed advisable for persons going to Bulgaria to have their passports visaed by the Consul-General of Bulgaria in New York City, or by a diplomat or consular officer of Bulgaria in some foreign country.

The Department is informed that persons entering British territory are required to bear passports, but that it is not necessary that they should be visaed.

American citizens who expect to visit countries of Europe other than those named above should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers thereof concerning the necessity or advisability of having their passports visaed.

The Department of State does not act as the intermediary in procuring visas. Application should be made by the holder of the passport directly to the diplomatic or consular officer.

EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT.

A passport issued by the Department is valid for six months only, but may be extended when about to expire by a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States. No passport shall be extended more than twice. A person sojourning abroad whose passport has finally expired, after having been twice renewed, should apply for a new passport through a diplomatic or consular office.

AMENDMENT OF PASSPORT.

When the holder of a passport finds it necessary, after leaving the United States, to visit a country or countries not named in the passport, he may have it amended by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

REGISTRATION IN CONSULATES.

American citizens who expect to make a prolonged stay in any foreign country should apply for consular registration to the American consulate in that country at or nearest the place in which they are sojourning.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, February 8, 1915.*

[Inclosure 3]

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO CONTEMPLATE VISITING BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports, and should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit concerning the necessity of having the passports visaed therefor.

American citizens are advised to avoid visiting unnecessarily countries which are

at war, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith.

It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin and countries which are at war therewith.

As belligerent countries are accustomed, for self-protection, to scrutinize carefully aliens who enter their territories, American citizens who find it necessary to visit such countries should, as a matter of precaution and in order to avoid detention, provide themselves with letters or other documents, in addition to their passports, showing definitely the objects of their visits. In particular it is advisable for persons who go to belligerent countries as representatives of commercial concerns to carry letters of identification or introduction from such concerns.

American citizens sojourning in countries which are at war are warned to refrain from any conduct or utterances which might be considered offensive or contrary to the principles of strict neutrality.

W. J. BRYAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, November 17, 1914.*

NOTE.—An application for a passport must be accompanied by duplicate unmounted photographs of the applicant, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, one affixed to the back of the application by the clerk of court before whom it is executed, with an impression of the seal of the court; the other to be affixed to the passport by the Department.

Notice to American citizens who contemplate visiting belligerent countries.

All American citizens who go abroad should carry American passports, and should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers of the countries which they expect to visit concerning the necessity of having the passports visaed therefor.

American citizens are advised to avoid visiting unnecessarily countries which are at war, and particularly to avoid, if possible, passing through or from a belligerent country to a country which is at war therewith.

It is especially important that naturalized American citizens refrain from visiting their countries of origin and countries which are at war therewith.

It is believed that governments of countries which are in a state of war do not welcome aliens who are traveling merely for curiosity or pleasure. Under the passport regulations prescribed by the President January 12, 1915, passports issued by this Government contain statements of the names of countries which the holders expect to visit and the objects of their visits thereto. The Department does not deem it

appropriate or advisable to issue passports to persons who contemplate visiting belligerent countries merely for "pleasure," "recreation," "touring," "sight-seeing," etc.

As belligerent countries are accustomed, for self-protection, to scrutinize carefully aliens who enter their territories, American citizens who find it necessary to visit such countries should, as a matter of precaution and in order to avoid detention, provide themselves with letters or other documents, in addition to their passports, showing definitely the objects of their visits. In particular it is advisable for persons who go to belligerent countries as representatives of commercial concerns to carry letters of identification or introduction from such concerns.

American citizens sojourning in countries which are at war are warned to refrain from any conduct or utterances which might be considered offensive or contrary to the principles of strict neutrality.

W. J. BRYAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 17, 1915.

Notice concerning passports and registration in consulates.

SIGNATURE OF PASSPORT.

The person to whom this passport is issued is hereby directed to affix his signature thereon, in the space designated, immediately upon its

VISA OF PASSPORT.

The Department understands that it is *necessary* to have passports visaed for entry into the following countries, by diplomatic or consular officers thereof: Russia, Turkey, Italy, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Serbia.

Passports of American citizens going to Russia should be visaed by a Russian consular officer, preferably in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago, or New York City. One who desires to have the visa of his passport for Russia cover a period longer than three months should make a special request to that effect.

Passports to be used in Turkey should be visaed by a Turkish consular officer, either in the United States, at San Francisco, Chicago, Boston or New York City, or at a Turkish consulate abroad.

Passports to be used in Italy should be visaed by an Italian consular officer, preferably in the United States.

Passports to be used in Germany should be visaed by a German diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States. Wives and children entering Germany must bear individual passports.

Passports to be used in France should be visaed by a French diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States.

Passports to be used in Austria-Hungary should be visaed by an Austro-Hungarian diplomatic or consular officer, preferably in the United States.

Passports to be used in Serbia should be visaed by the Serbian Consul General in New York City or by a diplomatic or consular officer of Serbia in some foreign country.

Passports to be used in Roumania should be visaed by a Roumanian diplomatic or consular officer in some foreign country, there being no diplomatic or officers of Roumania in the United States.

The Department understands that it is *advisable* to have passports visaed by a consular officer of Denmark for use therein; and that it is advisable to have them visaed for use in Spain by the Spanish Ambassador in Washington or a Spanish consul in New York City, New Orleans, or San Francisco. It is deemed advisable for persons going to Bulgaria to have their passports visaed by the Consul General of Bulgaria in New York City or by a diplomatic or consular officer of Bulgaria in some Foreign country.

The Department is informed that persons entering British territory are required to bear passports, but that it is not necessary that they should be visaed.

American citizens who expect to visit countries of Europe other than those named above should inquire of diplomatic or consular officers thereof concerning the necessity or advisability of having their passports visaed.

The Department of State does not act as the intermediary in procuring visas. Application should be made by the holder of the passport directly to the diplomatic or consular officer.

EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL OF PASSPORT.

A passport issued by the Department is valid for six months only, but may be extended when about to expire by a diplomatic or principal consular officer of the United States. No passport shall be extended

more than twice. A person sojourning abroad whose passport has finally expired, after having been twice renewed, should apply for a new passport through a diplomatic or consular office.

AMENDMENT OF PASSPORT.

When the holder of a passport finds it necessary, after leaving the United States, to visit a country or countries not named in the passport, he may have it amended by a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States.

REGISTRATION IN CONSULATES.

American citizens who expect to make a prolonged stay in any foreign country should apply for consular registration to the American consulate in that country at or nearest the place in which they are sojourning.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 20, 1915.

Rules governing the granting and issuing of passports to those who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.¹

1. The first section of the Act approved March 2, 1907, "in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," provides "That the Secretary of State shall be authorized, in his discretion, to issue passports to persons not citizens of the United States as follows: Where any person has made a declaration of intention to become such a citizen as provided by law and has resided in the United States for three years, a passport may be issued to him entitling him to the protection of this Government in any foreign country: *Provided*, That such passport shall not be valid for more than six months and shall not be renewed, and that such passport shall not entitle the holder to the protection of this Government in the country of which he was a citizen prior to making such declaration of intention."

2. This section is not intended to confer upon persons who have only

¹ Passports are not issued to declarants who are natives of countries which are at war, nor to declarants who intend to visit belligerent countries.

declared their intention to become citizens a general right to receive passports upon application. Such passports will be issued only when it is affirmatively shown to the Secretary of State that some special exigency requires the temporary absence of the applicant from the United States, and that without such absence the applicant would be subjected to special hardship or injury. Under this law passports can not be issued to declarants who intend visiting their native lands.

3. Such passports will not be issued to those who have made the declaration of intention and who have failed, through their own neglect, to complete their intention and secure naturalization as citizens of the United States; nor to those who may make the declaration of intention in order to secure passports and leave the United States, nor shall more than one such passport be issued to any applicant.

4. It is therefore ordered that before a passport shall be issued to anyone who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States the following facts shall be established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State:

(a) That the applicant has resided in the United States for at least three years as provided by law.

(b) That he is not yet eligible under the law for final naturalization.

(c) That at least six months have elapsed since the applicant's declaration of intention.

(d) That the applicant has not previously applied for and obtained a similar passport from this Department.

(e) That a special and imperative exigency exists requiring the absence of the applicant from the United States. The burden of proof will, in each case, be upon the applicant to show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that there is a necessity for his absence. The statement as to such necessity must be detailed and supported by satisfactory corroborative evidence. Under this rule passports will not be granted to persons who wish to go abroad as commercial travelers.

(f) That the applicant has not applied for or obtained a passport from any other Government since he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

5. Applications must be made in the form of an affidavit to the Secretary of State. Blank forms of application are not furnished by the Department.

6. The affidavit must be executed before a clerk of a Federal or State

court within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witnesses reside and the seal of the court must be affixed.

7. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

8. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, the date of his emigration to this country, his occupation and the place of his permanent residence, the name of the court before which he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States and the date of the declaration, where he intends to travel, how long he expects to remain in each foreign country, for what purpose he is proceeding abroad, the circumstances which make his absence necessary, that he intends to return to the United States, and the probable duration of his absence therefrom. No fee is prescribed by law for the issuance of a declarant's passport.

9. If any previous application for a similar passport has been denied by the Department, this fact must be stated by the applicant.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying and should state the following particulars, namely: Age, ———; stature, ——— feet ——— inches (English measure); forehead, ———; eyes, ———; nose, ———; mouth, ———; chin, ———; hair, ———; complexion, ———; face, ———.

The application must also be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the application by the clerk of the court before whom it is made, with an impression of the seal of the court so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the Department. Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.

The applicant's declaration of intention must be forwarded with his application, which must also be accompanied by two supporting affidavits from citizens of the United States, who shall state that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, how long they have known him, and that the facts stated in his affidavit are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

A passport may be granted to a declarant under the statutory provision quoted above for purposes of identification and protection in foreign countries, other than his country of origin, but not for the purpose of facilitating reentry into this country. All matters relating to

immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor, any inquiries concerning the right to reënter the United States should be addressed to that Department.

W. J. BRYAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 1, 1915.